

ILLUSTRATED FASHIONS



VER street attire is creeping all manner of elaboration, and the stylish suit that is not somewhat showily trimmed is of some rich or striking fabric. Of such materials there are many, for suits and dresses are admitted along with shaggy woolsens that, two months ago, were to be the only stylish goods. Now there are not a few two-toned silks—black and red, green and red, blue and green—made up in street costumes. Usually these gowns show little trimming aside from stitched bands of silk or velvet, but the latter are indulged freely. Fancy coats of velvet or cloth may be worn over such dresses. Black silk often is seen. White usually trims it, and black and white striped materials are in considerable demand. In the Oriental embroideries look well on these stuffs. Invisible plaids in silk, as in cloth and velvet, are made in skirt and waist costumes, usually trimmed with any of the fancy braids in black or black and white, with cord ornaments or pendants of jet as finish. Lace is used, but not so freely as last spring. Embroidery and applique trimmings have replaced much lace. Black lace is being revived for all grades of dresses. It looks especially well on silk and light shades of velvet.

Velvets become each week more impressive in the stylish parade appearing in increasing numbers in gowns and coats. The suit composed of velvet skirts and cloth waist, trimmed with velvet to match the skirt, is just now very swaggy. In today's second drawing, at the left, is one of these suits, black as to velvet, and fawn broadcloth as to the other portion. Velvets may be had in the piece beautifully appliqued with medallions of lace or passementerie. These make up richly and are much varied. One sketch here was light gray velvet, appliqued with black and white striped silk medallions, outlined with black silk chenille. Braid and chenille are used with astonishing freedom on these stuffs, yet the results are tasteful. Braid of mohair or silk is used in black on black velvet in large quantities. All the new braids are very flexible and may be arranged in complex designs whenever that is desired, as it often is. Velvet and fur gowns are splendid, the two materials blending nicely. Short, loose jackets are made en suite with the skirt of light-colored velvets. Buttons are a feature of their trimming. For example, see this initial picture, a tan velvet, with skirt panel and waistcoat effect of white moire, a gilt button holding each of the numerous tabs. Long and three-quarter velvet coats are numerous. A type has stole fronts and black drooping collars. The facing usually is of some handsome material, either silk, covered with heavy lace, or silk and satin embroidered or spangled and jetted. This type was pictured by the artist, its components being purple velvet, white moire, appliqued with black silk cord, chenille and jet ornaments. Such garnitures are as suitable for these style ends as at times applied to the lower half of a velvet long coat and to its sleeves below the elbow. The result is rich and striking.

Pendants in the form of silk, velvet or jet are characteristic of new embroideries. Coarse laces, such as Russian and Cluny, are seen on all kinds of costumes. Spangled and jetted passementeries are in many varieties and widths. Black velvet leaves sprinkled with black jet or spangles are for applique on very transparent materials. White generally is the color of the fabric, and the whole gown is appliqued with leaves. Mouseline de sole passementeries are fine and rich. They are in bastide colors, black, white, black and white and various tints. Wool laces are a standard in bands, medallions, applique designs and insertions. Some are soft and others in two tints and still others show Eastern colorings.

A lot of artistic effort has been expended to the end that shaggy dress goods should be attractive. Among the new examples of these stuffs are combinations of colors, and much beauty in stripes, invisible plaids or polka dots. Two or three colors are chosen for these mixtures, but the colors are so carefully blended that one rarely suspects more than two shades of one color. Many mixtures have white spotted through. Some camels' hair-blues are not extremely shaggy, are much thicker than the mixtures and their different colored grounds are sprinkled with long white hairs. Smooth materials, loosely woven, with designs in hairy threads all over them are seen. Basket and granite weaves reappear, many of the latter extremely pretty. A new material in rather smooth cloth is woven with a coarse round thread and finished with a fancy selvage of several colors blended. This selvage is to be used as trimming when the goods are made up.

Shaggy and hairy materials do not replace smooth cloths, and broadcloths, found in dress or hat trimmings. Grape designs appear in ribbons, velvets, silks and chiffons, grapes decorate many dressy hats and embroidered and applique grapes garnish gowns and coats. Shirtrwaists of canvas and butcher's linen have fronts heavily embroidered with such designs. Beautiful evening and dinner gowns of silk, velvet or transparent materials are often covered with embroidered and applique grapes in various colors. Bunches of peaches with foliage are used on a few crepe de chine is beautifully appliqued with large silk peaches and foliage, but peaches aren't in it with the grape crop.

Velvets are draped around the hats in such a way as to shade the eyes in front and fall over the hair at the back. Black and cream chintilly designs are used, the flowers very large and coarse. New velvets have small dots and very fine mesh. Chiffon velvets are plain with hemstitched edge usually dotted with black or self-colored

venetians and ladies' cloth are as correct as ever. Smooth cloths will stand almost any kind of elaborate trimming and may be worn on all occasions. In white, oyster and very delicate mauve, tans and grays these goods are stylish for dress ups. Some white gowns are made very elaborately for dinner or reception wear. One gown of white broadcloth and valenciennes lace had the upper part of the skirt lace strapped here and there with broadcloth, and the Spanish flounce was cloth beautifully applied with ceru lace medallions of heavy gulfure. Gowns of light-weight materials very often are trimmed with lace tinted to match the gown's color. New designs of bolero and skirt suits are rather elaborately trimmed, especially as to skirts. Chenille is useful here, and may match the gown's color or contrast with it. Glossy cloths are very fine and thin. New black cloth gowns show applique band trimmings of black velvet edged with black silk braid. Bands of smooth cloth, silk or satin appear, too, as trimmings. The new cloth ribbon embroidered in Oriental colors is a helpful item in dress decorations.

In today's concluding picture is a representation of each of these grades of goods, the rough, the smooth and the coarse-woven. The first is pictured at the left and was a green silk cord, and the yoke being pleated white albatross. The gown of smooth fabric comes next, and was light tan broadcloth, black silk braid and black and white striped velvet. The

last grade of materials was represented by a gown of delicate gray canvas suiting, with white panne velvet collar and white silk chenille embroidery.

Silk petticoats are very fanciful, many of them light colored. Canary and orange are favored shades. In many the main portion is dresden or broadcloth silk, the flounce plain silk to match the upper part, another flounce of white point d'esprit appliqued with lace medallions or finished with gathered rows of narrow silk and velvet ribbon. White chiffon or mouseline de sole may be used in place of the point d'esprit. All are very fluffy at the bottom, and many are finished with several flounces, one covering another. Broadcloth velvets are made up in petticoats to be worn with handsome evening gowns. Scotch and invisible plaids are liked for street wear, and are made with a pleated flounce at the bottom decorated with several tiny ruffles or rose rouches of satin or silk ribbon. Black and white striped silks make fashionable petticoats.

From the standpoint of dress matters this is a grape year. Most of the known varieties and some quite unknown are

an extremely capable body of women," said Tenement House Commissioner De Forest, when seen at his office. "I shall be much surprised if I find a woman who is not a very efficient worker. It is easier to find a higher grade of woman than men for sanitary officers. The salary is \$2.00 a year for a man of the same equipment. Men of equal intelligence and energy are in other fields of work, but the position would have little attraction for them."

The highest percentage was attained by Miss Mary B. Sayles, a graduate of Smith college, who is in the cap of the advocates of higher education for a large proportion of the appointees are college bred. Miss Sayles is a teacher by profession, and is familiar with the tenement house conditions, having made special investigations for college settlement associations in Jersey City. She has also worked for the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

Dr. Margaret Brewster, second in percentage to Miss Sayles, was born in Indiana, studied in Kansas, and after studying in Paris, had a little experience in church and concert singing. Later she took up the study of medicine. At the New York Infirmary for Women and Children she studied and practiced for two years before entering the medical school of Cornell University. She was one of the first class of women to be graduated from that medical school. Dr. Light conducts children's clinics at Bellevue Hospital.

Miss Anna L. Nevins has studied abroad at Columbia University. A teacher and a linguist, her knowledge of many foreign tongues will be of great service in the work.

Harvard College will be represented by Miss Jeanette Moffet, a special student in history and economics. Miss Moffet had charge of the department of social economics at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

From the South comes Miss Emily W. Dwidle, a graduate of the University of Virginia. She is also a teacher, and has been investigator of the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians. Dwidle is now an assistant agent and investigator of the New York Charity Organization Society and compiler of its present directory of charities.

Tassar College comes to the fore with Miss Helen D. Thompson, one of its early A. B.'s. Officially connected for some time with the Charity Organization Society of New York, Miss Thompson recently took the position of sanitary inspector of the Civic Sanitary Association of the Oranges, N. J., which she will leave to take up the work of the Tenement House Department.

A normal school graduate and a teacher is Miss Mildred Fairfield. She was principal of the City Training School at Lewisville, Mo., and Manchester, N. H. Miss Fairfield was recently appointed inspector and supervisor of the People's University Extension Society of New York.

A music teacher and a graduate of the New York School of Philanthropy is Miss Christine L. Kuntz. She is a sister of George F. Kuntz, author, dramatist and collector of the famous Pierpont Morgan collection at the Museum of Natural History.

The uniform which will be worn has not yet been decided upon.

Love Triumphant.
Helen's lips are drifting down:
Lion is consumed with rust:
Drink the ocean's dreamless peace:
Lost was Solomon's purple show:
Fleeting centuries ago:
Empires died and left no stain:
Babylon's towers are no more:
Only one thing, undecayed,
Lives, though all the world is waste,
And the heavens are overthrown:
Dear, how long ago we learned!

There's a light that blinds the sun,
Sound that makes the winds are done,
Music that rebukes the birds:
Language leveler than words,
That shames the learned sage,
Wine no earthly vineyard knows,
Than Pacific's drainless sea,
Silence stiller than the shore,
Sweet by the sea's side,
Ye who have learn't it true:
Dear, how long ago we knew!

—Frederic Lawrence Knowles, in Harper's.

Shirtwaist suits are much in vogue now with boars of fur or feathers which give just sufficient warmth. This smart affair is made of broad brown velvet, cord, and is exceedingly effective, but the model suits sibilene, cloth, cheviot, velveteen and all the season's materials equally well.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is: For waist, 9½ yards 21 inches wide, 2½ yards 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 32 inches wide, or 1½ yards 44 inches wide; for skirt, 10½ yards 21 inches wide, 10½ yards 27 inches wide, or 6 yards 44 inches wide.

Shirtwaist 4000.—Five-gored Skirt 388.
The waist pattern 4000 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure. The skirt pattern 388 is cut in size for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

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Allow one week for return of pattern.

Enterprising Woman.
A Long Island woman who is well educated along musical lines has turned her training to good account in a financial way.

chenille. Black, white, blue and brown are the shades in chiffon veillings, and the black and white combination is to be had with very fine mesh and dots, the latter either black or white.
New York, Oct. 17.

TEN WOMEN INSPECTORS.

New Appointees Will Look After Sanitation in New York Tenements.

New York Tribune.

Ten women sanitary inspectors will be installed to-day. This is the first time New York that women have been officially appointed to such a position. Where formerly the inspection of tenement house health and morals was confined to the police, then to politically-appointed health officers, henceforth, thanks to the Tenement House Commission, right living of the city's poor will be under the supervision of technically trained men and women who have stood the test of rigid civil-service examination.

Out of the 1,200 applicants who responded last spring on a call from the Tenement House Commission for sanitary officers, subject to civil-service examination, as provided by the tenement house law, a large proportion were women. The authorities were apparently unprepared for such a formidable feminine response, and when the candidates were assembled at the Industrial Palace the women were informed that a special examination would be offered them at some future time. All but five women refused to await the special examination. So severe was the first ordeal that one of the five dropped out before its completion.

"Possession is nine points of the law," said one of the aspirants. "We held our own in the examination, and we were determined that day to fight it out with the men."

Thirty-three women took the special examination held later, and of that number seven were qualified for positions, and officially named last week of their appointment. Of those who took the first examination with the men they qualified, two standing seventh in the list of 126 men. The special examination for the women covered the same ground as the original examination for men.

"The ten qualified and appointed make

the average for men is to be per cent. Nearly all professors agree that the zeal of the women after a few years begins to lag, and they fail to attain their end." All of which should have been expected. For the men, making a specialty of technical work, the good results of higher education of women are not in degree-taking, in degree-giving—the higher and broader degree of social elevation, purity and progress. Education makes a woman a better mother, and it is the good mother that produces great sons. Women at the universities, at least, have a vast influence in civilizing the men there, and for this poor reason, if not for others, they are kept there. The old savagery of male pride is evident in the matter, and all old savagery "die hard."

Brains and Bread.
Philadelphia Ledger.

"What do you mix your paints with?" the painter Ople was once asked.
"With brains," was the reply.

Something like a year ago two young college women in Cambridge decided that even so matter of fact a thing as a loaf of bread is better made with brains.

Forthwith they opened model bakery and proceeded to show that not only is there art, but a great deal of science in turning out a loaf of bread that hygienically is just what it ought to be.

These young women are in charge of the exhibit of the laboratory kitchen in the women's department at the Mechanics Fair, which is now open in Boston. Miss Bertha Stevenson, the head of the bakery, graduated at Converse College, South Carolina, making a specialty of home-making, and then took a year of post-graduate study at Radcliffe. Miss Frances Elliott, her assistant, came from Toronto. She took a special course in chemistry at the university in the Canadian city.

It is not surprising that the powdered ranks of the teaching profession, the two young college women undertook to supply bread, making a specialty of home-making, and then took a year of post-graduate study at Radcliffe. Miss Frances Elliott, her assistant, came from Toronto. She took a special course in chemistry at the university in the Canadian city.

In addition to making common bread beautifully, the young women have manufactured matted bread and bread sticks.

"It is rather an unusual occupation for college girls," said one of the young women who enter their doors disciples who will go forth imbued with a belief such as this, even the strenuous and exacting woman's higher education must become enthusiastic converts to the cause.

Care of the Hands.
New York Tribune.

Southern women of the old school greatly prize the following treatment to whiten the hands, which is also an absolute cure for chapped hands. Melt and strain three ounces of lamb suet, or tallow from beef kidneys. There must be three ounces after straining. Harden and melt again, adding, while hot, an ounce of real yellow beeswax, and a quarter of an ounce of camphor gum, stirring till smooth. When cool spread the mixture in a pair of large gloves, kid or cotton, and force the hand and fingers into the mass. Sleep in the gloves, wiping the hands clean next morning without washing them. This sounds disagreeable, in not washing, but hands can be wiped clean from a bath of oil or toilet cream. The woman who gave the recipe wrote that it would make the hardest hand soft and the brownest hand white.

To have fine, flexible hands for piano or any other purpose, some of the few minutes in warm soaps made from Castile or any good oil soap, using some oat meal, corn meal, bran or almond meal to soften the skin and cleanse it from the grime of housekeeping, gardening, golf or doing nothing in a soft coat atmosphere. Wash the hands next in tepid water, using soap and brush all over. While wet, rub them with a made of warm brown velvet cord, minutes, opening and shutting the hands, bending the fingers back and forth and

working them rapidly one by one, without snapping the joints, a little sweet oil or toilet cerate into the skin when dry and draw on a pair of rather loose, clean kid gloves. The dreadfully soiled gloves worn on will think good enough to sleep in are enough in themselves to produce a settled grime of the skin. Toilet gloves of kid should be washed weekly in gasoline and rinsed in clean gasoline. In the morning, if hands are sensitive to the cold, or have rough work to do, wash them the last thing at the toilet with soap and warm water. Wipe dry on dry towel; rub with cerate, cold cream or oil, which are desirable in the order named, and wipe off carefully. Lastly, keep the hands warm, even if it is necessary to wear gloves with the finger tips cut off, to write, sew or work in. With a weak circulation the hands will be cold, blue and given to cracks which hold the dust, and always look as if the owner washed them only one day.

The smooth, white, little summer gloves now selling off cheap are useful for this purpose. The best housekeeping wear is a snug mitten, run up from the legs of old white cotton stockings. Of course, a clean pair of gloves is indispensable, but they wash easily, and as housework gloves must be wet more or less, cotton does not grow hard in drying, like leather or kid gloves.

The "New" Woman on the Farm.
Boston Transcript.

There is considerable significance in the fact that this year over fifty girls have taken up the study of scientific farming at the Minnesota College of Agriculture, and have thus announced their intention to add to country life. The college, it seems, has been in existence for the past decade, but girls have only recently been admitted. The character of the instruction available to the girl students is suggestive. The course presented emphasizes the sciences of botany, chemistry, physics and geology requiring during the freshmen year, and more years at least two terms' work in each of them. Boys and girls work together in the laboratory, and the girls are introduced to the study of the sciences in the case of the girls cooking, laundry, drying and sewing are substituted for carpentry, blacksmithing and veterinary science. The girls, too, give more attention to household art, home economy and domestic hygiene than to the business aspect of farming.

It is happily the chief purpose of the college to awaken in its entire student body a keen interest in farming, farm life, the farm house and farm society. Both boys and girls are to be trained to plan farm buildings and how to lay out the grounds artistically. Considerable attention is given to the furnishing of houses, to literature, music and social culture, with the general thought of making the farm home the most attractive spot on earth.

It is evident that the college is a movement being watched with keen interest by agriculturists and educators. It is not that should be a successful innovation will spread to other agricultural States. Its influence, one readily apprehends, is apt to be social as well as agricultural in character. Heretofore one great drawback to farming has been the poverty of the farmer's sons and daughters. With trained and educated girls enthusiastically taking up the profession of farming, it is evident that the country would take on a new charm and that the exodus of young men to cities would be materially lessened. It is difficult to forecast the outcome. But it is pleasant to think that we may be coming close to a long-sought solution of the problem of cities.

A Guessing Contest.
Collier's Weekly.

A new and jolly game, somewhat on the old-fashioned bean-bag order, is called "Feeding the Greedy Frog." Sketch on a sheet of heavy cardboard a gigantic frog and in oils paint it as realistically as your artistic talent permits. Allow several days for the sketch to dry. Cut out the frog's mouth and stand it up with a wooden prop as patient medicine advertisements are arranged on the eve of the party. Place the frog across a corner. Provide a dozen bean bags small enough to easily enter the frog's mouth. Draw a chalk line seven or eight feet from the frog. Station your guests there and allow each one three consecutive chances at tossing the bags into the frog's mouth. The game may be kept up as long as it proves entertaining. Place some one beside the frog to keep tally of successful throws, the prizes going to the guests with the largest scores. A guessing contest young folks enjoy in "A Geography Stroll."

Turn your guests loose, each provided with a card and pencil, in a room full of objects, scattered promiscuously, which suggest countries, towns, rivers or mountains. The prizes are awarded to the guessers of the largest number of geographical points. A cigar lying on a tray will suggest Havana to the clever boy or girl; the stunning Niagara portrait would be reminiscent of Buffalo, a bird in a cage would suggest one of the Canary Islands, a cork in a bottle of cork, a cup and saucer of China, a granite paragon of Little Rock suggest as far as ingenuity could carry them. The success of this contest lies in making the exhibit of geographical suggestions as unobtrusive as possible.

At the Women's Fair.
New York Evening Sun.

The old-fashioned breads ("kivers," people long ago called them) displayed in one of the booths are made by an old woman rescued from a Michigan poorhouse. She and her husband learned the trade of Paisley shawl weaving in Scotland long years ago. Until the shawls went out of fashion, twenty or more years ago, the couple earned a living with their loom. After that the wool prevailed until two newspaper women discovered the survivor of the shawl weaving and rescued her from their factory, where hand loom products are finding a revival. The same loom is

working them rapidly one by one, without snapping the joints, a little sweet oil or toilet cerate into the skin when dry and draw on a pair of rather loose, clean kid gloves. The dreadfully soiled gloves worn on will think good enough to sleep in are enough in themselves to produce a settled grime of the skin. Toilet gloves of kid should be washed weekly in gasoline and rinsed in clean gasoline. In the morning, if hands are sensitive to the cold, or have rough work to do, wash them the last thing at the toilet with soap and warm water. Wipe dry on dry towel; rub with cerate, cold cream or oil, which are desirable in the order named, and wipe off carefully. Lastly, keep the hands warm, even if it is necessary to wear gloves with the finger tips cut off, to write, sew or work in. With a weak circulation the hands will be cold, blue and given to cracks which hold the dust, and always look as if the owner washed them only one day.

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN
COEDUCATION NEEDED IN ORDER TO KEEP MEN IN DUE RESTRAINT.

Effort to Awaken Girls to an Interest in Farm Life—Practical College Women.

The advocates of coeducation and of the higher education of women are having a discouraging time of it nowadays, says American Medicine. There is a reactionary spirit everywhere manifest, and the worst is that facts seem to justify it. At the twenty-one universities of Germany the attendance of women was last year over 1,200, but has now sunk to 887. In Berlin there are 370, in Leipzig 53, in Bonn 84, in Leipzig, Halle and others have decided not to recognize the diplomas of the girl colleges of Russia, and Konigsberg has practically excluded women from its medical department. Only 14 women took a degree in 1901, and of these 8 were from North America and 5 from Germany. Three were medical graduates. At the University of Helsinki women have enjoyed full privileges for thirty years, the total attendance in this time having been 749. Only 12 per cent. of these have taken examinations, while the average for men is 50 per cent. Nearly all professors agree that the zeal of the women after a few years begins to lag, and they fail to attain their end." All of which should have been expected. For the men, making a specialty of technical work, the good results of higher education of women are not in degree-taking, in degree-giving—the higher and broader degree of social elevation, purity and progress. Education makes a woman a better mother, and it is the good mother that produces great sons. Women at the universities, at least, have a vast influence in civilizing the men there, and for this poor reason, if not for others, they are kept there. The old savagery of male pride is evident in the matter, and all old savagery "die hard."

FOR AUTUMN WEAR.
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